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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/905,343	07/14/2001	Anjali Chandnani	063170.6288	3770
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BAKER BOTTS L.L.P. 2001 ROSS AVENUE SUITE 600 DALLAS, TX 75201-2980			EXAMINER PYZOCHA, MICHAEL J	
			ART UNIT 2137	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 03/07/2008	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/905,343

Applicant(s)

CHANDNANI ET AL.

Examiner

MICHAEL PYZOCHA

Art Unit

2137

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 September 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
- Paper No./Mail Date: _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-26 are pending.
2. Pre-Appeal Brief request filed 09/06/2006 has been received and considered. Prosecution is hereby reopened.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim 15 relates to a computer signal embodied on a transmission medium which is non-statutory. The transmission medium lacks the necessary physical articles or objects to constitute a machine or a manufacture within the mean of 35 USC §101. It is clearly not a series of steps or acts to be a process nor is it a combination of chemical compounds to be a composition of matter. As such, it fails to fall within a statutory category. It is, at best, functional descriptive material *per se*.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 7, 8, 10-16, 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chess et al. (US 6711583) in view of Yamamoto (US 5881151).

As per claims 1, 13-16, and 24, Chess et al. discloses preparing language description data corresponding to at least one script language; preparing detection data for viral code corresponding to the script language virus; and analyzing a data stream using the language description data and the detection data to detect the viral code (see column 4 lines 22-61 where a macro is a script and the system must have language description data to prepare the detection data which is the data stored in database 204).

Chess et al. fails to explicitly disclose the use of lexical analysis as part of the virus detection.

However, Yamamoto teaches the use of lexical analysis in the detection of viruses (see column 4 line 47 through column 5 line 3).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use lexical analysis to find the viruses in the Chess et al. system.

Motivation to do so would have been to be able to check the validity of all vocabulary words of the source program (see Yamamoto column 4 lines 59-67).

As per claim 7, the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto system discloses setting definition rules for each of the at least one script language (see Chess et al. column 4 lines 22-61).

As per claims 8, 22, 25, and 26, the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto system discloses the detection data comprise at least one test wherein each of the at least one test correspond to a pattern match or a CRC check (see Chess et al. column 4 lines 22-61).

As per claims 10-12 and 23, the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto system discloses converting the data stream to a stream of tokens using lexical analysis that correspond to respective language constructs (see Yamamoto column 4 line 47 through

column 5 line 3) and performing a CRC to detect viral code (see Chess et al. column 4 lines 22-61).

7. Claims 2, 3, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto system as applied to claims 1 and 16 above, and further in view of Session (Session 19: Intro to Compiler Design).

As per claims 2, 3, 17, and 18, the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto system fails to explicitly disclose that the language description data are dynamic finite automata.

However, Session teaches the well-known concept in the art that lexical analysis may rely on dynamic finite automata in order to recognize tokens in a language. Furthermore, the dynamic finite automata may be used to construct string matchers.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the dynamic finite automata in the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto system.

Motivation to do so would have been that it provides an efficient means for recognizing tokens and constructing string matches.

8. Claims 4-6 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto

system as applied to claims 1 and 16 above, and further in view of Raduchel et al. (US 6418444).

As per claims 4-6 and 19-21, the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto system fails to explicitly disclose that the description data correspond to language definition rules and check rules wherein the language definition rules include description of constructs of the target script language and relationships between the constructs.

However, Raduchel et al. teaches such rule checking (see column 13 lines 4-43).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the language checks of Raduchel et al. in the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto system.

Motivation to do so would have been prevent programs that can pose risks to a computer system because they do not conform to the language standard (see column 1 lines 39-52).

9. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto system as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bernhard et al. (US 6609205).

As per claim 9, the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto system fails to explicitly disclose obtaining samples of viral

code; analyzing the obtained samples; and setting a detection regimen that includes at least one pattern match or CRC check based on the analysis of the obtained samples.

However, Bernhard et al. teaches such steps (see column 2 lines 14-28).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to additionally use the methods of Bernhard et al. in the modified Chess et al. and Yamamoto system.

Motivation to do so would have been to consolidate the reference signatures (see column 2 lines 34-45).

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Bates, Kephart, Chi, and Ogilvie teach methods of detecting viruses similar to the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MICHAEL PYZOCHA whose telephone number is (571)272-3875. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00am - 4:30pm first Fridays of the bi-week off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Art Unit: 2137

MJP

/Emmanuel L. Moise/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2137